(e) whether it is also a fact that is retaliation the Pakistan Government ate expelled one Indian diplomat and oast. Indian official after giving them mash physical and mental torture against the code of conduct for diplomatic personnel agreed upon by the two side in August 1992;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what action Government have so far taken or propose to take in future to avoid recurrence of incidents of torture inflicted by Pakistan Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) On July 12, 1994 Government requested the Government of Pakistan to wtihdraw from India a staff member of the Pak High Commission, Moham mad Afzal Bajwa who was apprehended for espionage activities. On July 11 1994, soon after his apprehension, he was handed over to officials of the Pakistan High Commission, New Delhi, in good physical condition. Government also sought the withdrawal of First Secretary Nasir Uddin Ahmed in the Pat: High Commission as his conduct was found to be Incompatible with his statu* as an accredited diplomat in India.

Regrettably, Pakistani authorities, daring Ac night of July 11, 1994 abduc ted an Attache in the Indian High Com mission in Islamabad, Shri V. S. Chanfean from outside his residence. He was furdbty detained and subjected to Detained third-degree interrogation lasting for more than six hours. Pakistan subsequently requested that Shri duranan and a staff member In the Indian Consulate General in Karachi, Shri B. A. Adams, be withdrawn from Pakistan.

(e) Government proposed on April 7, 1994 to the Government of Pakistan that consolations between the two Foreign Offices may be held for a review of the implementation of the Code of Conduct. This proposal has not yet found favour with Islamabad. Meanwhile, discease sions were recently held to New Dettfl sad is Islamabad between omeisis of the concerned Mission and Ministry to discuss the range of issues involved. Several suggestions were made on ways and means of improving implementation of the Code of Conduct in letter and spirit. Both sides also agreed to hold further discussions on this subject.

Commission on esatablie development

1110. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a commission on sustain-able development has been set up as a follow-up of the Earth Summit held at Rio in Tone, 1992

(b) if so, the objectives functions and composition of the above Commission:

(c) the progress made to far is this regard; and

(d) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir. The Commission on Sustain able Development (CSD) was established in February 199) Sa * functional Com mission *at* the Economic end Soda) Council of the United Nations (ECOSOO.

(b) The objective of the CS is to ensure evective follow up of the Earth Summit, as well as *to* enhance international coeperation is erder to achieve sustainable development in the countries. Its functions relate broadly *to* monitor* ing the progress is the itnplementatioa of Agenda It activities, related to the' integration of environmental and developmental goals: w eMsSoet Wormafton providedby governments and to review progress regarding implementation and committments contained in Agenda 21 including those related to (lie provision of ftancial resources and transfer of technologies; and make reeatnmendations thereon. The Commission is com* posed of 53 States elected for three-year

(c) Two substantive sessions of the CSD were told in June 1993 and May 1994 with High Level Segments. The sessions reviewed and made recommen-ationa on crucial issues of financial resources and mechanisms, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and thematic clusfers relating to health, human settlements, fresh water, toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes. Valuable inputs were provided by the Inter-Sessional Working Groups on Finance and Technology. The need for a high political profil$_e$ of the CSD to act as an effective catalyst for sustainable development was underscored. Actions to be taken nationally and internaticinjliy to translate the commitments made at Rio into reality were stressed. Fostering of multilateral negotiations for promoting action in area of changing corsumption. and production patterns and measures to make trade and environment mutually supportive, were suggested. The second session *of* CSD established a Working Group on Land, Forests and Biodiversity, which will be reviewed by it during its third session in 199S.

fd) India is an activ$_e$ member of the Commission on Sustainable Development. India is a'so a mamber of both Inter-Sessional Working Groups. Government of India is taking steps for implementation of Agenda 21, and has consistently emphasised the need for all countries to fulfil the commitments undertaken at Rio, including those related to provision of financial resources. An International Workshop of Forestry was held in New Deihi from July 25-27, 1994 to prepare, for the third session of Commission on Sustainable Development.

Compensation claimed by India from Pakistan for inhuman treatment of diplomats

1111. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNA!* Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Government has sought any compensation from Pakistan, for torture, intimidation and inhuman treatment meted out to Indian diplomats in that country under the Vienna Conveniio.i; if so what is the reaction of Pakistan Government thereto; if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) what follow-up action has been taken by Government to see that the Indian diplomas in Pakistan are no longer accorded brutal treatment and Pakistan doe$_3$ not disregard the international norms of diplomatic conduct; end

(c) whether any discussion had been held with Pakis an Government to ensure strict implementation of the bilateral code of conduct signed in August, 1992 and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHliTRSHBED): (a) to (c) Government have lodged strong protests with the Government of Pakistan over the numerous incidents of aggressive surveillance and harassment, including torture, intimidation and inhuman treatment meted out to the India officials posted in Islamabad and Karachi. These are grossly violative of the internationally accepted norms of diplomatic behaviour as well as of the mutual commitments and obligations under the bilateral Code of Conduct. Government have conveyed to the Government of Pakistan on various occasions its deep regret and disappointment over this mater.

Government proposed on April 7, 1994 to the Government of Pakistan that consultations between the two Foreign Offices may be held for a review of the implementation of the Code of Conduct. This proposal has not yet found favour with Islamabad. Meanwhile, discussions were recently held in New Delhi and in Islamabad between officials of the concerned Mission and Ministry to discuss the range of issues involved. Several suggestions were made on ways and means of improving implementation of the Code of Conduct in letter and spirit. Both sides alio agreed to hold further discussions oil this subject.